

THE STATE SENTINEL.

THURSDAY, MARCH 27, 1843.

The Junior has gone on a tour east for the benefit of his health, which is considerably impaired. The "Old Cock" can be consulted, at home, as usual.

Will our contemporaries please publish or notice our prospectus of the Co. Skinner?

New Inducement.

Every subscriber to the State Sentinel sending us two new subscribers with his pay in advance, between this and the first day of June next, shall have sent him either of the agricultural Journals published in this city without pay for subscription.

Our Cash System.

We occasionally have requests made to send our paper to individuals, with the promise that they will pay in a few months. Some ask a year. We forward one copy, marking the terms; and those receiving it will understand that those terms are not published for mere show. We adhere to them in all cases with male subscribers; and, as if we should set them aside for one, we should have no excuse for refusing another, we have made them imperative.

Our friend C. S. H. of Terre Haute will learn by the last paper, that we had returned from the east before his favor reached us. It was returned to this place, and will be attended to.

H. F. will be attended to at the earliest practicable moment. [Done.]

Indiana State-Zeitung.

Exchanges for the above paper should be directed hereafter to Cincinnati, O.

The person who found a Green Veil on Monday evening last, will confer a favor by leaving it at this office, and also receive the thanks of the loser.

Also, another veil of a similar description, was lost on Tuesday morning, which the owner requests may be left at this office.

Congress.

The following nominations have been confirmed by the U. S. Senate:

Alexander H. Everett, of Massachusetts, Commissioner to China.

William H. Polk, of Tennessee, Charge d'Affaires to Naples.

J. H. Jewett, of Maine, Charge d'Affaires to Peru.

Benjamin F. Butler, as United States District Attorney for the Southern District of the State of New York.

Elijah F. Purdy, as surveyor of the port of N. York.

Mr. West, as Consul to Hong Kong.

Gen. Gould, of Rochester, N. Y., as Marshal of the Northern District of New York.

The Senate adjourned on the 20th inst., at half past 1 o'clock, sine die.

Senate Proceedings.

The Globe says that in the Senate on Saturday, before proceeding to the consideration of Executive business, a resolution, moved by Mr. Brees, was adopted, calling upon the Secretary of War "to transmit to the Senate at the present session the report made by John Stockton, superintendent of the mineral lands on Lake Superior, with the map accompanying the same."

The Chair submitted the credentials of the Hon. Simon Cameron, elected by the Legislature of Pennsylvania on the 13th inst., a Senator of the United States from that State for the remainder of the term for which the Hon. James Buchanan (resigned) was elected. They were laid on the table.

The Senate was in Executive Session till half past three o'clock. Several nominations were confirmed: the only important ones, however, were Charles H. Haswell as Engineer in Chief in the naval service, and Mr. Laughlin, of Tennessee, as Recorder of the General Land Office.

The Zollverein treaty was laid over for further consideration till next session. Several treaties of minor importance were considered and ratified.

It is understood that the Senate will be able to adjourn sine die on Tuesday or Wednesday next.

U. S. Senate.

The following are the Committees appointed at the present Extra Session of the Senate. They show, as the Globe remarks, "an army of commanding strength and talent in support of the new Administration."

On Foreign Relations—Messrs. Allen, Chairman, Cass, Archer, Atherton, and Huger.

On Finance—Messrs. Woodbury, McDuffie, Benton, Evans, and Phelps.

On Commerce—Messrs. Haywood, Dix, Huntington, Johnson, of Maryland, and Sevier.

On Manufactures—Messrs. Dickinson, Sturgeon, Simmons, Semple, and Spaight.

On Agriculture—Messrs. Sturgeon, Semple, Upham, Bates, and Barrow.

On Military Affairs—Messrs. Benton, Hannegan, Crittenden, Dix, and Phelps.

On Military—Messrs. Atchison, Semple, Barrow, Fairfield, and Corwin.

On Naval Affairs—Messrs. Fairfield, Colquitt, McDuffie, John M. Clayton, and Dickinson.

On Public Lands—Messrs. Brees, Spaight, Ashley, Woodbridge, and Jarnagin.

On Private Land Claims—Messrs. Hannegan, Semple, Johnson of Louisiana, Dayton, and Thomas Clayton.

On Indian Affairs—Messrs. Sevier, Bagby, Phelps, Morehead, and Atchison.

On Claims—Messrs. Bagby, Mangum, John M. Clayton, Semple, and Dickinson.

On Revolutionary Claims—Messrs. Semple, Jarnagin, Greene, Hannegan, and Colquitt.

On the Judiciary—Messrs. Ashley, Huger, Webster, Berrien, and Brees.

On the Post Office and Post Roads—Messrs. Niles, Sturgeon, Simmons, Semple, and Johnson, of Louisiana.

On Roads and Canals—Messrs. Atherton, Lewis, Corwin, Sturgeon, and Woodbridge.

On Pensions—Messrs. Dix, Bates, Miller, Ashley, and Atchison.

On the District of Columbia—Messrs. Colquitt, Sevier, Johnson, of Maryland, Miller, and Woodbury.

On Patents and the Patent Office—Messrs. Woodbridge, Hannegan, Sturgeon, Spaight, and Lewis.

On Retrenchment—Messrs. Lewis, Morehead, Atherton, Dayton, and Dickinson.

On Territories—Messrs. Bagby, Allen, Lewis, Evans, and John M. Clayton.

On Public Buildings—Messrs. Dayton, Simmons, and Bates.

To audit and control the contingent expenses of the Senate—Messrs. Niles, Brees, and Corwin.

On Printing—Messrs. Atherton, Simmons, and Semple.

On Engrossed Bills—Messrs. Spaight, Greene, and Jarnagin.

We are sorry to learn, that the Hon. John Pettit, member of Congress from this State, from the Lafayette District, has been detained at Washington by sickness, from which he had partially recovered.

DEATH OF SENATOR BATES.—The Hon. Isaac C. Bates, one of the U. S. Senators, from Massachusetts, died at Washington on the 16th inst., after an illness of two weeks.

Fall of a Bridge.

We learn that on Tuesday, the 15th inst., while the Rail Road Cars from Cumberland to Baltimore were passing the bridge at Harper's Ferry, it gave way, precipitating the locomotive and one or more of the cars into the river. We understand that one person was seriously injured; while the balance were fortunate in escaping. We shall probably soon have further particulars.

The Lawrenceburgh Beacon and the Democratic Party.

The Beacon of the 30th January last, says "they (Gov. Whitcomb and Lieut. Gov. Bright) seem to be restless in their places, they sought at the hands of the people, almost with tears in their eyes. The manifest anxiety for office, exhibited by these two worthies, tells badly for their patriotism and love for the people."

The impression evidently sought to be conveyed by this extract is, that the above named persons were anxious to be run for the offices which they now hold. Now it is well known that Jesse D. Bright was anxious not to be put in nomination. He was then lately elected a Senator from Jefferson county, the pay of which was the same as that which he gets as Lieutenant Governor. He knew that according to custom he would have to resign his Senatorship, and thus exchange a certainty for an uncertainty. And as to James Whitcomb, shortly after his nomination by the Democratic Convention of the State, for the office of Governor, we took occasion in reply to a similar charge (only it then came from a *Whig* paper here) to state that he was anxious not to be nominated, and we proved it by the published statement of the Democratic members of the legislature then in session!

The canvass broke up the business of both of them. The Whigs had carried the State in 1840, by nearly 14000 majority. Yet true to their principles, not to decline any call of their party—not to spare their exertions—their time, health or expense in the common cause, they stood up to their nominations, they bore aloft the Democratic banner, they commenced speaking as early as February, the coldest part of the season, and they continued incessantly in motion, until a Democratic victory, the first in the State for many long years, crowned our common efforts. It is fresh in the recollection of the Democracy of Indiana, what an important effect the "Facts for the People," written by Mr. Whitcomb, had in opening the eyes of all honest inquirers, as to the oppressive operation of a high protective tariff, and in infusing throughout the community the sound doctrine on a subject that, hitherto, it has since been discussed, was then, to a great extent, a new one in this State.

Did the Beacon then raise its voice in behalf of our candidates or even of our principles? If it did, it was in a very modest manner, indeed. Its excuse, however, as we have heard, was, that they were occupied in the Dearborn county election with a local question. But need that have prevented that paper from the advocacy of our principles and of our candidates throughout the State at large? We humbly think not. If the Editor's views on principle at that time kept him aloof, and if they have since changed—very well. We open our arms wide to all who will come. But why is he at this time engaged in attacking us?

So far from Gov. Whitcomb being a mere office-seeker, he received from Gen. Jackson his appointment as Commissioner of the General Land Office in 1836, not only without application, but even without his knowledge, until after the appointment was made, and his present office is the only one he has since held.

If then, Messrs. Whitcomb and Bright anxiously "sought at the hands of the people" the offices which were conferred upon them, it was, not in desiring the nomination, but in struggling for success after their names were before the people, and when their cause was that of the whole Democratic party. And we incline to think that their course was more commendable than that of the Beacon, in that memorable struggle which called for the best exertions of every patriot.

It was in that crisis that the State was revolutionized, of which the Democratic majority then of 2100, and our majority at the late Presidential election of 2300, is the sufficient proof. One would smother that from reading the Beacon, that its Editor is sorry that Whitcomb and Bright were then elected. He seems to fear that their success at that time, when defeat seemed to scowl upon us in every quarter, had made them too prominent. Enjoying the fruits of the victory of 1843, he is now charitably engaged in stabbing them in the back and in furnishing poisoned arrows to his federal allies to carry on the war against them. We envy him not the praise with which the federal papers are now bespattering him, nor the laurels he may earn in such a warfare!

But the Beacon travels out of its way to attack other democrats. What harm has ever Judge Read done to the Editor? Was it a crime in him that he was selected as an Elector for Polk and Dallas for the State at large, spoke throughout the canvass and helped to achieve our victory? And why does the Editor disinter the dead calumny against M. G. Bright, State Agent, first put in motion by the *Whigs*—that he had been guilty of extravagance in his accounts? Has the Editor never seen Mr. Bright's report to the legislature disproving the charge and showing that most of his expenses was for charges incurred by his predecessor—Gov. Noble—a *Whig*? We hope for his own sake that he has not seen it, for if he has, and yet persists in such a declaration, there can be but one opinion as to his motives in reiterating it.

The Beacon calls the democrats whom he assails, "Old Hunkers," and says "leave the Old Hunkers alone; they will yet break down the Democratic party, if put into power." What does the Editor mean by Old Hunkers? Does he mean those who were in office under Gen. Jackson's or Mr. Van Buren's administrations? If so, the Democracy of Indiana, unfortunately for the Beacon Editor, do not agree with him. Whitcomb and Bright had both been in office under the latter administration, and were proscribed by the *Whigs* without cause. The *Whig* press, during the canvass, stigmatized them as "Old Hunkers," and called on the people to defeat them for that reason. They alluded to their having been in office as an objection—aye, as a crime. The people, however, thought otherwise. They thought they were wrongly turned out, and they determined to right it. And nobly did they do it. So far from their thinking that these "Old Hunkers" have "broken down the Democratic party," they believe that they have helped a little to raise it up, from weakness and discouragement to strength and confidence. If the above definition of Old Hunkers is correct, and if the Editor's notion that none of them should receive an office is carried out, the rule would exclude one or more leaders of the Editor himself—one of whom, at least, lives not a hundred miles from Lawrenceburgh, and to benefit whom, we apprehend, the Beacon is now making its unjustifiable assaults. According to the same rule, too, M. G. Bright and his father are neither of them "Old Hunkers." Just see into what inconsistencies the Editor's love of office "for him and his" has driven him! And the Editor's bold, dealt with blind and indiscriminate rage, even reaches our worthy President, James K. Polk. He was in office some 14 years, battling nobly against a National Bank and for Democratic principles under Jackson's and Van Buren's administrations! Old Hunkers indeed! It is a word coined by the federal whigs in the same mint as the opprobrious words Jacobin, Barnburner and Locofoco. And now the Beacon Editor has taken up the same strain! "Bad habits are catching." "Tell me the company you keep," says the proverb, "and I will tell you who you are." But the Beacon intimates that these "Old Hunkers" are now anxious for office. Now, neither Whitcomb nor Bright, nor the others referred to, are candidates for any office. And what is more, so far are they from desiring to "use the democratic party under whig and

spur to further their own selfish views," as groundlessly charged by the Beacon, the Editor may rest assured that they will neither of them be candidates for any situation unless on the invitation of their party. They will under no circumstances, consent to be elected by the *Whigs* with the aid of a few factious democrats, if any such can be found, against the regular nominee of their party. Will the Beacon Editor engage as much for himself and for his friends! What's the question! What is the Editor's definition of "riding a party with the whip and spur"? Is it not where one or a few endeavor to control all the rest for their own personal advantage? If so, this Editor may set his mind at rest as to Whitcomb and Bright. One of them will not endeavor to ride twenty-four with whip and spur as was tried somewhere at last session of the legislature. Does the Editor understand! If not, we will be more specific.

We will further undertake, that neither of these "Old Hunkers" will try to be elected Auditor or Treasurer of the State, as did the Editor of the Beacon, with the aid of *Whig* members, after we had achieved our victory in 1843, without his aid. "Whip and spur!" The same charge was made against Jefferson, Jackson and Van Buren, by those self-styled democrats, who, being dissatisfied in getting office for themselves and friends, wished an excuse to desert. The examples of John Bell, W. C. Rives, N. P. Tallmadge, &c. &c. are not forgotten. And such will be the charge by such characters, we venture to predict, against President Polk himself, before two years are out. Such persons place self before party.

We have remained silent under the attacks of the Beacon, although it has continued them since as long ago as the 30th January last, and perhaps earlier. We remained silent, because, while there was a hope that the Editor was in heart with his party, and labored under an honest mistake, we felt it a duty to endeavor to reclaim him by kindness and forbearance. Our majority of 2300 last November in a vote of above 140,000, is not to be trifled with. Especially too, as the State is fraudulently gerrymandered by the *Whigs*. We need union and harmony, and a manly struggle shoulder to shoulder, to get a majority in the next legislature. And this is the time that the Editor chooses to endeavor to excite dissension among his political friends! Timid in warring with the common foe, when despair hovered over us, but terribly courageous in attacking his friends when the victory is won! Does he want to control the election among the sound democracy in old Dearborn, in hopes that he can get such a delegation from that county, as will control elections on joint ballot, and enable one or two individuals to again ride the next legislature "with whip and spur"? If so, we think the patriots of that time honored county will disappoint him.

We have penned these remarks, at this late day, "more in sorrow than in anger." We have waited patiently in a vain hope. We should ill have our position, if we suffered the fruits of our hard fought struggle for the last two years, to be recklessly destroyed by a disorganizing spirit. We cannot see the Democracy insidiously attacked by one assuming to be a friend. Such a one is more dangerous than an open enemy. And since the motives have become manifest, the sooner our party is put on its guard the better. "Forewarned is forearmed." We envy not the Beacon and his friends, we again repeat, the laurels they may achieve in so inglorious a strife. They may look for the reward of their fratricidal course in the applause of *Whig* newspapers, which is now plentifully showered upon them. We prefer the approbation of our brothers in arms, with whom we have struggled, and shall continue to struggle, whether in defeat or in victory.

The "Political" Beacon.

"We think the 'State Sentinel' and 'Wabash Standard' had much better use the talent they have in trying to reclaim their respective counties from *Whig* (which they have fallen into since they have been the organs of the Democracy) than trying to injure us. Our county sends Democrats to the Legislature to sustain the party, not to support *Juntas* and intrigues. What does Marion and Tippecanoe counties do? We pause for a reply. They used to send Democrats. Where are they now?—*Lawrenceburgh Beacon*, March 20.

We humbly think that a portion of the above advice might not inappropriately be taken by the writer to himself. But it is another illustration of the old saying that "it is much easier to give than to receive advice." We think he had better use his talent in defending his party, instead of playing into the hands of our opponents, and in sowing dissension. His own courts are very sensitive even at an imaginary injury, but he don't seem very careful of the toes of others. Our first article to which he refers as an attempt to "injure" him, was only one of kind remonstrance, hinting that he might thereafter comment on the late course of his paper.

We must correct him in a mistake. Marion county was always a *Whig* county. The Democrats however have been gradually gaining, and since we have been here, they have occasionally carried their ticket. We have not the time now to examine into the accuracy of the Beacon's statement as to Tippecanoe, but we think it not to ascribe the *Whig* majority there of over 300 in 1840 to the editor of the Standard, who only went there within the last year. A *Whig* paper, the "Wabash Express" lately charged a gradual falling off of the *Whig* strength there to the establishment of his brother Seman's Journal, until that majority was overcome. The county gave a majority for Polk and Dallas in November last.

We too hope old Dearborn will "send Democrats to the Legislature to sustain the party, and not to support *Juntas* and intrigues." Which is the best evidence of the doctrine and wishes of the party, a minority or a majority of its members? Will the Beacon editor require a pledge of those nominated for the Legislature by the Democratic Convention to be held there, that they will go with the majority of the Democratic members in Legislative elections—that they will support the Democratic nominee? If not, we would suggest to the disinterested Democracy of that noble county whether they had not better require the pledge. The Beacon cannot consistently object to it; for at present he seems to profess the principle. We presume the sound Democracy then, do not wish to send men who will try to "ride" all the other Democratic members with "whip and spur," and elect an independent with the aid of the *Whigs*, and elect one that they will. Ever since the Beacon took up the thread bare *Whig* charge of a Democratic *Junto* or clique, we have had misgivings that he had a project in view of ruling by, or benefiting a *Junto* himself.

Let the Democratic doctrine prevail that no man has a claim for office, but that the party has a claim on the exertions of every Democrat. The Democracy of Dearborn and other counties are, we hope, soon to hold nominating Conventions. We approve the principle as one calculated for union and harmony. And it is not as proper in elections by the Legislature! In fact, these voters themselves nominate, and of course they cannot misrepresent their own wishes. We expect that neither Bright nor Whitcomb, James G. Read, nor any other who has been attacked by the Beacon, is a candidate for any office, nor will either of them be unless regularly nominated. We ask again, will the Beacon and his friends support that position and engage as much for themselves? We hope they don't want to ride the Democracy of Dearborn with the "whip and spur," and get minority members sent to "ride" the Legislature in the way that has been tried once already.

Doctors will Differ.

Whig opinions, like whig principles, are of every hue and shade. The consciences of whig editors are remarkably pliable and accommodating. If an "embodiment" should change his sentiments with the rapidity of the variations of hue in the dying dolphin, making "black white and white no color at all," arguments are as "plenty as blackberries" to prove his consistency and correctness, varying to suit every latitude and taste, till the last late comes.

The different opinions of the country whig papers on the Inaugural Address of President Polk, are a curious medley of contradictions; being only a second edition of those whence they derive their ideas. Agreeing in nothing but federal love of living by plundering the people, or rather of trying to do so by unjust and obnoxious laws, and opposition to every thing democratic, they require a leader as dictatorial as their late "embodiment." As proof of this, examine the opinions of a few of their "doctors."

Cincinnati Chronicle vs. Indiana Courier.

MR. POLK'S INAUGURAL ADDRESS. THE INAUGURAL. We lay before our readers, to-day, the Inaugural of President Polk. There can be but one opinion about it—that it is a very common place, wishy-washy affair, giving no very favorable idea either of the Statesmanship or clear-headedness of its author. It "goes it strong" for Texas and Oregon—is as "clear as mud" on the Tariff question—raps the Abolitionists sharply over the knuckles, which is both unkind and ungrateful,—promises to be the President of the "whole people," so far as his duty to "the party that elected him," will admit; and winds up by saying that the public officers shall steal the public money. As a composition, the Inaugural would reflect no credit on a 10 year old school boy; while in reasoning it is false, demagogical, and deceptive. We have no room at present for a more extended comment; at another time some of the glaring absurdities, and deceptive errors of this document will be pointed out.

The first paragraph we turned to was that relating to the Tariff. On that point Mr. Polk quotes from his former letters and documents, and adds to them some other declarations of the same kind. There are many generalizations, to which every man of all parties will give his assent. On the whole, we infer, that Mr. Polk has not, for his own part, any intention of aiding in the disturbance of the present Tariff. What is said about Texas is just about what might be expected. In relation to the Oregon, and the extension of Territory, Mr. Polk speaks our own sentiments.

Greenburg Repository vs. Eaton O. Register. THE INAUGURAL ADDRESS. "In point of style it is almost beneath criticism, not coming up to the standard of most political newspaper articles of the day. Its sentences are badly arranged, and the subjects unconnected and misplaced. Not an original idea is to be found in the message. Many that are found, are stolen from Jefferson and Jackson."

[The above shows the bitter federalism of its author. "Ideas" stolen from Jefferson and Jackson, he says, are "almost beneath criticism." What an error! The *Bloomington Post*, another whig paper, says:]

"We insert in our columns to-day, the Inaugural Address of President Polk. It is a well written document and if its author carries out a part of the principles he has laid down and declared he will be governed by, he cannot fail to retire from the Presidential chair with honor to himself and the gratitude of the people of this great nation."

The Granite State still True.

We have returns sufficient to show another triumph of the Granite Democracy. Under the circumstances, we believe this the hardest fought battle and the most important victory ever won by the Democracy of that State. New Hampshire is now truly and emphatically our Gibraltar. While one of her sons, for a consideration, no doubt, has proved traitor; while the "lords of the loon" have made every appearance; while the torments of Massachusetts, (and we blush while we are forced to thus speak of our native State,) has exerted its influence in favor of former Tyler regades, combining Whiggery, Abolitionism, and Tycoonism; while sectarianism under the garb of christianity sought to immolate its victims on the altar of superstition and bigotry, all, all, have been defeated by the enlightened, debt-free Democracy of New Hampshire. If we would approach her independent and proud position, let us "go and do likewise."

The Work Progresses.

By the late "Chicago Democrat" of March 12, we learn that in the city election the Democracy were eminently successful, having elected their Mayor and nine of the twelve Aldermen. A great effort was made by the leading *Whigs* to defeat the Democracy; but the honest rank and file could not be led astray. Our city election will result similarly, if the people wish to see wholesome reform.

Tennessee.

The Democratic State Convention assembled at Nashville, on the 4th inst. and unanimously nominated the Hon. AARON V. BROWN as the candidate of the Democratic party, for the office of Governor. A personal acquaintance with Mr. Brown leads us to believe this selection one of the very best. In addition, the unanimity in the nomination argues well for the harmony of the party, and we confidently expect to see Tennessee wheeling into the ranks of the Democracy, "redeemed and disenthralled from *Whig* misrule, now and forever."

Information Wanted.

Any information relative to the whereabouts of one William Connor, who has been of late years traveling about the Western country, especially in Indiana, and performing jugglery and necromantic tricks as a means of livelihood, will be gratefully received by his wife, now at Indianapolis. He had a child with him, Lucinda, about six years of age, and intelligent. The desire of obtaining the child is the mother's most anxious wish; yet she is still anxious to hear from its father.

Our contemporaries having any knowledge of the said Connor since last October will confer a favor by forwarding it to this office.

The Lawrenceburgh Beacon and the Supreme Judges.

We find copied in the Wabash Courier (a *Whig* paper?) the following as extracted from the Lawrenceburgh Beacon of the 20th February last, which was not sent to us.

"Again, if Gov. Whitcomb really wished to put Democrats on the Supreme Bench, why did he not appoint them, when he had the sole power to do so? The conclusion is irresistible that he wants to make political capital for himself at the expense of the democratic party by that office."

There are two conclusive answers to this statement—but, one is sufficient. The Senate had adjourned without confirming any of the nominations, (except that of Judge Blackford,) and the Supreme Court was then in session. The time of the other two Judges was about to expire. As the expiration of their terms would be in vacation of the Legislature, the Constitution made it the duty of the Governor in that case to fill their places after the adjournment, in order that a Supreme Court should be always in existence. Two of them whom the Governor had nominated, (Judge Morrison and Judge Wick) resided in this place, and they declined receiving the *pro tem.* appointment, because it would expire at the end of the next session of the legislature, and as it was, of course, uncertain whether their appointments would then be confirmed by the Senate, they did not choose to break up and lose their present business on such an uncertainty.

And as to the other gentlemen nominated, Messrs. Perkins, Test, Davidson and Chamberlain, they all lived too remote, for information in time, whether they would be willing to receive the appointment under such circumstances or not. It was important that the business of the Supreme Court (which, as already remarked, was then in session) should continue without interruption. The Executive and the Senate had failed to agree in appointing Judges, and as the former Judges were then actually engaged in the business of the Court, it was thought better to let the matter just stand as it was, until the next session. The former Judges therefore were continued temporarily, till, until the question would again come up, at the next session of the Senate. For, as before remarked, the *pro tem.* appointment would expire at the close of the next session of the legislature. In the meantime one third of the Senators are re-elected next August, and the people will then again have an opportunity of acting in the matter. In the meantime, matters merely remain as they were, and the real question as to who will be the permanent Judges is to be decided by the constitutional authorities at the next session, in the same manner as though nothing had yet been done.

By the manner in which the Editor of the Beacon receives this answer, we shall know whether he is anxious to find objections against the Democracy, and to continue to furnish articles for the *Whig* press, against its officers.

Did it never occur to the Editor of the Beacon, that if there had been a disposition to bargain off the Supreme Bench for a Senatorship, that the election would have been brought on, Gov. Whitcomb elected, and the old Judges re-appointed and confirmed by the Senate? The fact is, so well was the Governor's disposition known on the subject of political bargains, that if any thoughts of the kind referred to were entertained by the *Whig* Senators, they were never made known to him. That one bargain was attempted on a somewhat different subject on the part of one individual and failed, is but too well known here, and unless the groundless attacks of the Beacon are discontinued, justice to all parties will require a thorough exposition, and a thorough exposure there will be. We had thoughts that the Beacon was the very last paper to desire to see that matter stirred again.

The had-tempered, wordy article in the Beacon of the 20th inst., headed "Indiana State Sentinel" is undeserving of notice. It is not a bad illustration of the stale quotation with which it is heralded.

The Indiana Journal.

Of the 19th inst., brings us the salutatory address of its new editor, JOHN D. DEFRIES, Esq. The address itself is in good taste, bearing evidence of much labor and reflection, and if "lived up to," would place that sheet on elevated ground. After a perusal of it, we expected to find the balance of the paper conforming to the expressed declarations of its leader; but we confess ourselves disappointed. We shall not, at this early date, especially as our columns are crowded, notice all the departures from the editor's inaugural, contained in the very first number. But we must be permitted to say, that he will find himself much stronger alone, than in getting great "Lights" to revive old, exploded, and stale humbugs, in language unbecoming. It must not be considered, that because the people of Indiana, have refused to elect a certain person to a high office, that they can be fooled by reiteration of charges which they know to be founded in error—no, *humbly*—in the face and eyes of the declarations of the editor himself. We advise him to "keep his own counsel"—write his own articles—and if certain would be great men have such a *cacophonous serendi*, let them do it over their own signatures.

We have only time or space to say, that the last Journal contains several articles which will probably require notice at an early convenience.

More Competition.

By the tone of the last Journal, and knowing that the writer of some of the articles is inclined towards abolition, we expect to see that sheet entering the lists with the "Freeman." The editor of the latter will prove a match for all such "politicians."

We are sorry to see a *slur* against not only ourselves, but other individuals, in the last Spectator, which is not only uncalled for, but positively untrue. If the editor knows our feelings, it might be of importance to us to obtain the source of his information. If he wishes correct information on that subject, there is an honorable way of obtaining it; but to give his own vague ideas to the world, in advance; to foretell, is characteristic only of mountebanks. A revision of his article will no doubt convince him of its preposterous absurdity.

Ohio Cultivator.

The 6th number of this excellent publication is on our table. While we would not detract from the merits of the able agricultural publications of our own city, we earnestly hope that the subscribers to our city, will consider themselves able to patronize the Cultivator. Mr. BATEHAM, the editor, is well skilled in conducting such a work. It is published semi-monthly at \$1 00 per year, at Columbus, Ohio.

The Empire Club.

The Coon papers are publishing a statement that the President refused to receive those of the Empire Club of New York who were present at Washington. Of our own knowledge, we know it to be false. They were received by the President, as he received all who approached him. When property was in danger from fire, the same men, prompt to the call of duty, immediately laid aside their paraphernalia of torches, banners, and music, and rendered most efficient aid, as all will testify. Success to them.

"A Noble Act."

The papers generously, without distinction of party, allude to the generous sum of \$1,000 presented to a fire company in Washington city by JOHN C. RIVER, Esq. of the Globe, as a "noble act." We bear testimony, not only to the nobleness of the act, but in the kindness of heart which prompted it, and the delicate manner in which it was tendered.

Destructive Fire at Madison, Indiana.

We are grieved to learn, that our sister city, Madison, has been visited by a most disastrous conflagration. The fire first commenced in the store room occupied by Harvey Smith, in the basement of the 1st Presbyterian Church, near the centre, and in the most business part of the city, on Wednesday night, the 19th inst. The Courier remarks, that "the fire could not be stayed, and in a few minutes the lurid flames burst through into the body of the church above, and spreading through the whole building, soon enveloped this large and costly structure, and in an hour left nothing but the towering, cracked and blackened walls. The two store-rooms under the church were occupied by Harvey Smith, dealer in dry goods, and by Gillespie and McMillan, dealers in hardware and quinware."

The editor of the Courier remarks: When we reached there, the church was in ruins, and the flames had taken possession of the three-story building adjoining on the west, occupied by Messrs. Dutton & Adams as a book store, (they had just bought out Mr. James McMillan,) who sustained considerable loss in the destruction of bindery tools, damage of books by hasty removal, &c. Here the flames were stopped by a good brick wall intervening between them and the next tenement. But on the eastern side they spread with alarming rapidity, as also at the rear of the church, where stood the large two-story chapel, and back of that a frame dwelling, both of which were speedily consumed. On the east, across the alley, the fire commenced in a two-story block, of four separate tenements, the first occupied as a shop and dwelling by Mr. Gees, a tailor; the second, by A. Litter, a cooper; the third, by D. S. Hudson, a silversmith; the fourth, by J. W. Hunter, hatter. These occupants were obliged to retreat with the utmost precipitation, though they succeeded in rescuing their goods. The end of this block next the fire was entirely destroyed, and the whole roof, and back doors and window frames burnt out. Next to this, stands the large three-story block of stores, extending down Mulberry street, occupied successively by William Smith, F. E. Corey, A. B. Smith, L. E. Vignale, and Fitch & Williams. This block by